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infused his own buoyant nature into all with whom he was brought in contact, and reduced to a minimum the strained relations of pupil and instructor. The same brilliant qualities that attracted men in the outside world made themselves felt in his teaching. The dry details of science were enlivened by the light play of his fancy, and the charming method of his teaching seldom failed of arousing the dullest intellect. Frank, impetuous, and generous, he was welcomed everywhere; and none more sincerely mourn him than those who knew him best as teacher, soldier, and associate.

He was married, May 25, 1853, to Harrietta Keopuolani Richards, daughter of Rev. William Richards, of the Sandwich Islands, and adopted daughter of Samuel Williston of Easthampton.

GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL.

George Basil Dixwell was born in Boston on the 15th of December, 1814, being the third son of John Dixwell, M. D., H. C. 1796. He was fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School, and passed the examination for admittance to Harvard in 1830. Although an excellent scholar and very promising in all departments of study, circumstances induced him to adopt a commercial career; and, after a thorough preliminary training in a counting-house, he accompanied his elder brother to India, and there began the life of a merchant, which he pursued with few intermissions for the remainder of his life, partly in Hindustan, but principally in China. His early education and his natural bias turned him to the acquisition of languages and to the study of mathematics. He became an expert in the Hindustani, and used it in his commercial intercourse with the natives of India. Afterwards, while in China for about fifteen years, he studied the Mandarin dialect, and became an accomplished speaker and writer of that language.

He was for several years the Russian Consul-General at Hong Kong, and he was also for some time the head of the municipal government at Shanghae.

He had a strong bias toward scientific investigation, and cultivated the mathematics and physics, and later in life paid much attention to dialectics.

On his final return to America in 1873, he entered on a course of investigation and experiment in regard to the use of superheated steam, with results which were hailed by some scientists as of very great value in view of practical improvement in the use of the steamengine and the great economy of fuel. These results were published.* Latterly, however, with American versatility, he turned his attention almost exclusively to the subject of political economy. Approaching the subject from the practical side, with a life's experience in the processes of commerce, and with a reach of mind gained by a world-wide survey of the affairs of all nations, and with a masterly comprehension of the works of the other economists, he deliberately and dispassionately, but steadfastly, adopted the views of the protectionists. He wrote much on that side of this important question of American policy, and favored all means of defending our interests against the aggressions of British manufacturers. His articles and pamphlets were distributed gratuitously by him to all public libraries and colleges in the Union, and to many private persons who were interested in the subject therein discussed.

His style is vigorous, logical, and terse; and he wrote with firm conviction, generous impulses, and with views, as he thought, far-reaching for the welfare of his country.

He died in Boston, of pneumonia, on the 10th of April, 1885, after an illness of a few days, at the age of seventy years and four months.

CHARLES EDWARD HAMLIN.

Charles Edward Hamlin, who was for more than twelve years connected with the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University, died at his home in Cambridge, January 3, 1886, after an illness of between two and three months, ending in acute pneumonia complicated with other disease. He was in the sixty-first year of his age, having been born in Augusta, Maine, February 4, 1825. Graduated from Waterville College, now Colby University, in 1847, he was during the next six years successively a teacher in schools of high grade at Brandon, Vermont, Bath, Maine, and Suffield, Connecticut. He was then appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural History at Waterville, and for twenty years remained at this post an ardent and successful teacher of these subjects, often, however, assisting in

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* A Paper on Cylindrical Condensation, Steam Jackets, Compound Engines, and Superheated Steam, by George Basil Dixwell. Read before the Society of Arts at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, April 29 and May 13, 1875. Printed at Boston, 1875.

Report of Engineers of the U. S. Navy upon Experiments with Saturated and Superheated Steam made at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March, 1877. Printed at Boston, 1877.